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ment and not without humour. He treats all phases of the elements and influences which gradually evolved the present Australia, sketches the political and social life on the ranges and in the mines and towns, and pictures the artisan, the state of culture and the position of education, art, the drama and literature. He studies the national characteristics, and presents a very clear and interesting view of the economic conditions and outlook. Mr. Rowland thinks the knighthoods and other honors conferred by the Colonial Office should be discontinued:

Awarded as they are at present to all and sundry that happen to stand most in the public eye or secure the most effective political patronage, their effect on the sentiment of some of the more thoughtful of Australians towards England is little less than disastrous. The term C.M.G., for example, suggests to most loyal subjects in New South Wales nothing in the world so vividly as "Corner of Market and George Street"—the site of the public-house kept by a recipient of imperial honour some years since (p. 296).

The appendices contain a Report on the excessive hours of labour in Sydney shops and a Plea for English Literature in the primary schools.

Une Croisière au Spitsberg, Par Jules Leclercq. III and 282 pp., 30 photographic reproductions and a map. Plon-Nourrit & Co., Paris, 1904.

The story of the voyage of a tourist party on a comfortable yacht to Spitsbergen. This journey was once regarded as hazardous, and no women would tempt its perils. To-day, however, the voyage is looked upon as a simple affair. On this occasion eight women were among the forty-five passengers, who also included a number of scientific men bound for a summer vacation in the Arctic. The book is a very entertaining account of the voyage, which included not only the long coasts of southern and western Spitsbergen, but also the fiords and towns of northern Norway and a side trip to the coast of Lapland.

Stops were made at numerous points in Spitsbergen, and the author tells interesting and sometimes tragical stories associated with the history of a number of places. The modest cabin in which Andrée lived for the last four months of his life was still standing. It seemed to be awaiting his return, for everything about the place was in good order. The map shows the triangulation of the Russian and Swedish missions in their survey of an arc of the meridian, and the results of the work of other recent investigators.

Elemente der Terrainlehre des Kartenlesens und Croquierens.

41 pp. and table of cartographic symbols. F. West. Brody, Austria, 1904. (Price, 80 heller—about 40c.)

This little book is intended primarily for military surveying during a campaign, but it will be of value to advanced students of geography for its clear, comprehensive and systematic definition of the German words relating to orographic, hydrographic, and topographic forms and aspects, its helpful section on map-reading, and its directions for cartographic work in the field. The book is elementary, but is full of hints and information of use to readers of German who wish to familiarize themselves with map-reading and the elements of map-making.

Geschichte der Erdkunde. 1. Teil. Von Dr. Siegmund Günther.

xi and 343 pp. and index of names. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig and Vienna, 1904. (Price, \$2.90.)

Dr. Günther tells in this learned and exhaustive book of the ideas of the ancients concerning geography, and traces at length and with many references to authorities